

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 44 of 1877.]

# REPORT

## ON

# NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 3rd November 1877.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies issued.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramjībī" ... ..	Barāhanagar ...	4,000	
2	"Rajshahye Sambād" ... ..	Rajshahye ...	.....	
3	"Grāmbārtā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Comercolly ...	200	
4	"Arya Pratibhā" ... ..	Bhowanipore ...	.....	
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
5	"Culna Prakāsh" ... ..	Culna ...	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Banga Hitaishī" ... ..	Bhowanipore ...	.....	29th October 1877.
7	"Bishwa Dūt" ... ..	Tāligunj, Calcutta ..	.....	
8	"Bishwa Suhrid" ... ..	Mymensingh ...	450	
9	"Bhārat Mihir" ... ..	Do. ...	658	
10	"Bhārat Sangskārak" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	29th ditto.
11	"Bengal Advertiser" ... ..	Do. ...	.....	
12	"Dacca Prakāsh" ... ..	Dacca ...	400	
13	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly ...	1,168	
14	"Moorshedabad Pratinidhi" ... ..	Berhampore ...	.....	
15	"Pratikār" ... ..	Do. ...	235	
16	"Grāmbārtā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Comercolly ...	200	27th ditto.
17	"Sambād Bhāskar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
18	"Sulabha Samāchār" ... ..	Do. ...	5,500	27th ditto.
19	"Sādhāranī" ... ..	Chinsurah ...	516	28th ditto.
20	"Hindu Hitaishinī" ... ..	Dacca ...	300	

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies issued.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	<b>BENGALI—(Continued).</b>			
	<i>Weekly—(Continued).</i>			
21	"Soma Prakásh" ... ..	Bhowanipore ...	700	27th October 1877.
22	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	27th ditto.
23	"Hindu Ranjiká" ... ..	Bauleah, Rajshahye	.....	
24	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh" ...	Kákinia, Rungpore	250	
25	"Burdwan Pracháriká" ... ..	Burdwan ...	165	
	<i>Daily.</i>			
26	"Sambád Prabhákar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	550	
27	"Sambád Púrnachandrodaya" ...	Do. ...	.....	27th October to 1st November.
28	"Samáchár Chandriká" ... ..	Do. ...	.....	31st October.
29	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká" ...	Do. ...	652	29th to 31st October.
30	"Arya Mihir" ... ..	Do. ...	.....	
	<b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b>			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
31	"Amrita Bazar Patriká" ... ..	Do. ...	2,217	1st November.
32	"Howrah Hitakarí" ... ..	Bethar, Howrah ...	300	
33	"Moorshedabad Patriká" ... ..	Berhampore ...	.....	
34	"Burrisal Bártábaha" ... ..	Burrisal ...	300	
	<b>ENGLISH AND URDU.</b>			
35	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Calcutta ...	400	27th October.
	<b>URDU.</b>			
	<i>Bi-monthly.</i>			
36	"Akhabár-ul-Akhiár" ... ..	Mozufferpore ...	.....	.
	<b>HINDI.</b>			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
37	"Behár Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore, Patna...	509	31st ditto.
	<b>PERSIAN.</b>			
38	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ... ..	Calcutta ...	250	26th Oct. and 2nd Nov.



## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

ADVERTING to the account given in the *Englishman* of a "Native Fuller case" which has occurred in Intally, where a Native Christian convert lately inflicted such a blow on his servant, for insubordination, that the man died from its effects, the *Sulabha Samáchar*, of the 27th October, writes as follows:—"The doctors assign rupture of the spleen as the cause of death. That a blow inflicted by a native fist should cause a rupture of the spleen is indeed a new thing. But it should be considered whether the murderer is not a *black sahib*. He has been brought up by Europeans; and the blow, too, must have been one worthy of a European to have caused a rupture of the spleen—a result which it is not easy to accomplish. Such cases, however, do not prove the innocence of European offenders like Fuller."

SULABHA SAMACHAR,  
October 27th, 1877.

2. We extract the following from an article in the *Grámbártá Prakáshiká*, of the 27th October, headed "Sir George Campbell, Sir Richard Temple, and Mr. Eden."—"The people of Bengal cried out in fear when Sir George Campbell ruled the destinies of this province. But it becomes clear, on a little reflection, that the objects, which he sought to attain, were not altogether unworthy. His great aim was to make Bengalis a practical people; and hence all his administrative measures proceeded from a desire to foster education, improve their physique, and induce in them business habits. But the means used being not suited to the existing circumstances under which he worked, a partial success only attended his efforts. Still we cannot help applauding him for his noble motives. He laboured much for the improvement of the Bengalis; and the reforms inaugurated by him bore good fruit under his successor, who carried them out under more favourable circumstances. Properly considered, the popularity of Sir Richard Temple was wholly due to his having carried out the policy laid down by his predecessor. The same subjects, such as the Municipal Act, and Primary and Scientific Education, which had occupied the attention of Sir George Campbell, received at his hands a calm and deliberate treatment. The difference between them is, that while Sir George was the more original and resourceful of the two, Sir Richard was the better administrator and possessed the greater tact. Bengal owes a debt of gratitude to the latter. He did for the people more than had ever been expected, especially after their experience of him as the Finance Minister of the Government of India. Our present Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Eden, enjoyed, before his accession to his present post, a degree of popularity, which it is doubtful whether it ever fell to the lot of any other Governor to possess, and many were the hopes cherished when he became Lieutenant-Governor. But all these have been disappointed, simply because he is a conservative and adheres to his old habits of thought. There has been a mighty change in the condition of the people since Mr. Eden last saw this province. Bengal has now made considerable advancement; the eyes of the people have been opened; they have now learnt to represent their grievances to their sovereign, and to feel acutely any injustice that may be done them. It behoves Mr. Eden to act conformably to the altered state of circumstances at the present time."

GRAMBARTA  
PRAKASHIKA,  
October 27th, 1877.

3. The *Sádháraní*, of the 28th October, thus writes in the course of its opening editorial on the trials of the Native Press during the last twelve months:—"Last year the Bengali newspapers were subjected to a rigorous trial. The Native

SADHARANI,  
October 28th, 1877.



Press is yet in its infancy. It may do well enough when walking with a slow pace; but staggers, whenever it attempts to walk with speed. It is pleasant to hear the Native Press reciting nursery tales; but when it essays political topics, its childish attempt provokes a smile and causes much amusement. Like a child, it is soon excited to laughter; and as easily it weeps and is terrified. It then in its distress asks for help from anybody it happens to be acquainted with, no matter whether he is the proper person to be appealed to. It is plain-spoken, whenever it chances to notice any injustice; and has not yet learnt the art, hypocrisy or civilization, whatever one might choose to call it, of saying things in a round-about way.

"During the last twelve months the Native Press has had to undergo some very severe trials; but it is to be congratulated upon its success in overcoming them. The honors accorded to it have not turned its head; the temptations to which it was exposed have not been able to shake its consistency; nor have the sharp rebukes which were administered to it been powerful enough to check its spirit. The honor, accorded to the editors of vernacular newspapers by Lord Lytton, on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, is never to be forgotten. For that we shall ever remain grateful to His Excellency. Lord Lytton showed us a scene of splendour which eye of man never saw before, nor was ever depicted by the human imagination. We are indebted to him for the interesting lessons learnt on this occasion. But at the same time, a hundred thanks are due to the infant press whose head the highest honors could not turn, and which has come out victorious from this trial. The Native Press was also, on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage, exposed to temptation. Some of the editors were invited to partake of the hospitality of certain native princes, who do not ordinarily take any notice of them. It therefore reflects no little credit on its leaders that they had the courage to decline this offer, though at the risk of being charged with rudeness. Its third trial was in the shape of rebuke administered by Mr. Eden when he was showering down bubble Rai Bahadurships. The infant press should be proud to remember that this rebuke has not even for a moment been able to check its spirit or divert it from the path of duty."

SOMA PRAKASH,  
October 29th, 1877.

4. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Soma Prakash*, of the 29th October, containing a review of the resolution of Government on the Administration Report of the Stamp Department for 1876-77 :—"One praiseworthy feature of Mr. Eden's administration is this, that ever since his accession to the Lieutenant-Governorship he has taken particular care to obtain information regarding the income, expenditure, and working of every department of the Government placed under his control. This is doubtless a good sign. This activity on his part will, in all likelihood, be an incentive to the officers subordinate to him to be increasingly careful and assiduous in the discharge of their duties. We believe that, if Mr. Eden continues to do his work with the same earnestness, the income of the state will increase under his administration." It is remarked in connection with the Lieutenant-Governor's resolution on the report, that "one cannot easily see how it will be possible for Government to realize a stamp revenue from those who carry on business on the strength of their mutual goodwill and confidence. Should the documents, however, executed by any of them happen to be brought before a court, the stamp law will have its operation. This will affect injuriously the ignorant only; those that are more cunning will always acquaint themselves with the provisions

Resolution of Government on the report of the Stamp Department for 1876-77 reviewed.



of the law and manage to evade punishment. It is not a matter for gratification that the use of court fees is gradually extending. An increase of litigation is a serious misfortune to a country, because it brings about poverty, loss of honor, and a general demoralization. An increase of revenue, therefore, under this head is never desirable. The present system of using the court fees and stamp labels gives rise to robbery and fraud. This might be prevented by the introduction, on an extensive scale, of sheets of blank paper impressed with stamps."

5. We extract the following passages from an editorial in the *Sahachar*, of the 29th October, headed "England and the Indian Famine":—"The active sympathy, expressed in England, for the sufferers from famine in Southern India, has really filled us with admiration, and laid us under grateful obligations to the British public. From Her Majesty the Queen down to the commonest laborer, everybody has evinced a solicitude for the welfare of the afflicted. Subscription lists have been everywhere opened, even in the pettiest village. We have all along had an impression, that even a most important Indian topic fails to receive from the British public a fourth part of the attention which it usually bestows on the politics of a petty European state. But we have had considerably to modify our opinions. We have received abundant proofs that, in the hour of danger, the English nation really knows how to respond to the call of duty." The following paragraph concludes the article:—

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"Unfortunately for the country, there have been no less than four severe famines in India within the space of 97 years. There was a scarcity of food in Orissa and Rajpootana during the administration of Lord Lawrence, who was not certainly able to do what duty demanded of him on the occasion. Lord Lytton, however, has shown that he has a full knowledge of the responsibilities of his position. Thanks to the evil counsel of Sir John Strachey and Sir Richard Temple, there was indeed some distress at the beginning; but really efficient measures were adopted by Lord Lytton after he had seen the state of matters with his own eyes. We cannot praise the Duke of Buckingham too much. A certain amount of irregularity and loss of life is unavoidable in fearful calamities of such vast extent; still both the Indian and the Local Governments may be generally said to have performed their respective duties during this crisis. The English nation have shown that, in spite of their faults, in point of generosity they deserve to be reckoned the first of all the nations of the world. England has truly done her duty; and India, with a grateful heart, will for ever remember this noble act. No empire has lasted for ever, and England's dominion too will in time be a thing of the past. Whether through friendship or force, in time the connection of England with India will cease; but as long as the name of England continues, the people of this country will remain grateful for this noble act done in her behalf."

6. The *Bhārat Sangskārak*, of the 29th October, passes in review the different proposals which are being made by the English Press and English statesmen to prevent the recurrence of famines in India. These are the following:—

BHARAT  
SANGSKARAK,  
October 29th, 1877.

How a recurrence of famines may be prevented.

(1) The suggestions of Professor Fawcett, Mr. Bright, and Sir Arthur Cotton, that India should be covered with a system of canals, fed from the many rivers which flow through the country. The advocates of this theory, however, seem to overlook one important circumstance—namely, that in years



of drought or insufficient rainfall, there remains in the rivers themselves a very limited supply of water, a large portion of which drains into the canals, and the beds of the rivers become narrowed and shrunk in consequence, and silts are easily formed ; so that during the rains the water overflows the banks and causes destructive inundations. Canals are, besides, very expensive things. Madras is not solvent enough to pay for those that have been excavated there ; while the Orissa canals do not as yet pay even a fractional part of the interest on the capital laid out on their construction. The Eastern and Western Jumna Canals indeed are returning high profits ; but that is owing to the fact that they existed long before the conquest of the country by the English. In certain cases, it must be admitted, the construction of canals is attended with several minor advantages ; but it is needless to observe that they are not wholly adapted to prevent the recurrence of famines. (2) The construction of roads and railways. This, indeed, is a valuable suggestion ; and, if carried out, will, in the event of a famine, be of considerable service in relieving distress by facilitating the transport of grain. (3) The establishment of colonies and emigration. By this, the evil resulting from an overplus of population in a period of famine may be considerably checked, but it is doubtful whether there has been really any increase of population. Besides, if emigration is possible, it is likely to take place among the labouring classes. The increasingly high rates of wages for labour at the present day clearly show, however, that there has been no such increase of the labouring population, for a high rate of wages means that the demand far exceeds the supply. This at least is a proof that an increase of the labouring population is not a direct cause of the occurrence of famines ; and that, if a portion of this class emigrated from this country, there would be a dearth of labour here, which, from the ignorance and unfitness that characterize the respectable middle classes, is not at all likely to be removed by their means. We cannot, moreover, advocate colonization so long as the present emigration laws are in force. These, under the plea of emigration, bind the labourers hand and foot, and lead them into slavery in a foreign land. We regard these enactments as laws of slavery. They contain, indeed, in them certain humane provisions intended for the good of the labourers, but these are a dead letter. On the contrary, the provisions laying down penalties for defaulting emigrants are stringently worked to grind them down. We would not object to a law which might enable Indian emigrants to possess the same advantages as the Chinese, who are gradually establishing a free footing in the labour markets of America and England. (4) Preventing an increase of population by practising habits of self-restraint. There are, however, few who would in this country inculcate such a doctrine, and fewer still who would be disposed to abide by it. (5) Reduction of taxation and checking the oppressions of the mahajuns. There can be no difference of opinion as to the advisability of carrying out this suggestion. (6) Sinking deep wells in every field. This is a valuable proposal, and better than the canal theory. (7) Conserving forests and large trees. The bearing of this upon the amount of rainfall is well known." While noticing all these proposals, the editor expresses surprise that none should have advocated the plan of storing up reserves of grain against the occurrence of famines—a practice well known to the people of this country, but which has fallen into disuse at the present day, when, through the greed of money and on the strength of free trade principles, food is exchanged for brandy, champagne, ice, and glass-ware. It is unsound politics to export food when a quantity is not left in the country sufficient for home consumption. Will not Government attend to this?



7. The same paper denies that the condition of the people has improved at the present day. They are rather worse off than when they enjoyed a

The condition of the people.

rudely plenty, and had not tasted the expensive luxuries which have increased their wants. They were not formerly, as now, so deep in the mahajuns' books. The use of umbrellas and carpet-bags (more correctly canvas bags) is not a sign of affluence. The middle classes generally use these articles, although it is well known that theirs is a hard condition. The mere smattering of education, which the children of labourers acquire in the páthshálás established by Sir George Campbell, in most cases proves their ruin. It puffs them up with vanity and makes them disinclined for manual labor. They have become litigious; and thus an eye-sore to the zemindars and mahajuns. Most of the income of the courts is obtained from this class. As to their being "well-fed," the statement is not worth consideration, seeing that the price of food has increased enormously at the present day, and famines occur more frequently than before.

BHARAT  
SANGSKARAK,  
October 29th, 1877.

8. We give below the substance of an editorial in the *Banga Hitaishí*, of the 29th October, headed the

Effects of British rule and civilization not beneficial.

"Palpable effects of British rule and British civilization."—"As strong meat is not suited to a weak stomach, and, if taken, does harm instead of good, so British rule and British civilization, not being adapted to the people of India, have failed to produce any beneficial results. It is strange that no one cares to examine for himself whether the measures undertaken by the Government for the improvement of the country have really succeeded in attaining their object. Take, for example, the case of railways and the telegraph. These were introduced for facilitating military and strategic operations. But is India yet in a position to receive them? These cannot yet pay an interest of 5 per cent. on the capital laid out on their construction. Real good would have accrued to the country, if half the sum expended on railways had been laid out on roads. Then, again, English education—to acquire which the health of the students is ruined through overwork, and which destroys all faith in their ancestral religions without providing them with a new creed instead—English manners, and English food are not suited to the people. The profound peace which reigns in the land under British rule has enervated them and hinders their progress."

BANGA HITAIISHI,  
October 29th, 1877.

9. The same paper urges on Government the necessity of allotting,

Separate quarters should be allotted to the unfortunates of the town.

in the interests of public morals, separate quarters to the unfortunates of the town, and introducing a registration of their dwelling-houses and their inmates. This will lead to a diminution of crime.

BANGA HITAIISHI.

10. The *Amrita Bazar Patriká*, of the 1st November, points out that

An important provision omitted from the Civil Procedure Code.

there has been an important case of omission from the new Civil Procedure Code. While it is provided that it is necessary that a plaint should contain the signature of the plaintiff and his pleader, the legislature has omitted to enact that they might also sign their names by virtue of a general power-of-attorney.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
November 1st, 1877.

11. The editor of the *Behár Bandh* remarks that the *Dewáli* festival

Gambling during the *Dewáli* festival.

is approaching, and the usual practice of gambling has already commenced; complaints to this effect come from different parts of the city, but the localities are not traceable. Persons keeping up such gaming-houses are requested to remember the incidents of the year before last. There are many who, through ignorance, think that if they do not gamble during the *Dewáli* they will be born asses. The police are warned to be on the look-out.

BEHAR BANDHU,  
October 31st, 1877.



BHARAT  
SANGSKARAK,  
October 31st, 1877.

12. This paper complains that, although it is the last of the month, (October), the whole of the Civil Procedure Code has not yet been translated and published in the *Hindi Gazette*, nor is there any hope of this being done at an early date. Moreover, what has already been published is comprehensible to the editor himself and to none else. From the manner in which the Registration Act has been translated, it would appear that the translator does not understand English; or so many errors would not have appeared in it. The editor promises to point out, in a future issue, several errors, and to write at length on the matter.

#### EDUCATION.

BHARAT  
SANGSKARAK,  
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13. A correspondent, writing to this paper from Orissa, dwells on the eminent qualifications of Baboo Rádhánáth Roy, the Deputy Inspector of Schools in Balasore. Balasore, and his claims to the newly-created Joint-Inspectorship for that province. The Baboo is well versed in English, Sanskrit, Urya, and Bengali, and is the author of many useful school-books. Besides, he has a thorough knowledge of the educational requirements of the Uryas. The Lieutenant-Governor is besought to confer the post upon him, and appoint Chaturbhuj Baboo to the Deputy Inspectorship of the Balasore schools.

SOMA PRAKASH,  
October 29th, 1877.

14. The recent tour of the Lieutenant-Governor, observes the *Soma Prakásh*, of the 29th October, through the interior of the country, has been of great use in convincing him of the worthless character of the English taught in most of the vernacular schools in this province; and His Honor appears also to be acquainted with the causes which account for this unsatisfactory state of things. Mr. Eden is rightly of opinion that there should be no English taught in a vernacular school; but he would not object to the devotion by the teachers of one hour every day for this purpose, provided that Government be not required to make any grant for carrying out the arrangement. Even the permission which has been thus accorded we do not consider to be proper. Would it not foster the teaching of that curious English which His Honor himself heard from the boys during his recent tour? And would it not make things revert to their former condition, from which a reform is now desired? In our opinion there should not be the least tincture of English allowed in a vernacular school; while in an English school every subject should be taught in English, except Bengali, to which some portion of time should be devoted. This plan, if carried out, will secure to the boys a sounder education, although the utter exclusion of English from the vernacular schools will in all probability injuriously affect the attendance. But that ought not to be any matter for consideration with the authorities, so long as the education imparted is of an improved quality. Even this diminution in attendance, which it is expected will follow from the measure proposed, may be prevented by increasing the number of vernacular scholarships. The proposal to teach history, geography, mathematics, and other subjects in Bengali to boys in English schools is indeed ill-considered. In acquiring a knowledge of English, considerable aid is derived from learning these through the medium of that language. The proposal of Mr. Croft, the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, to teach English grammar to native lads through the medium of a vernacular translation, is really monstrous. This will, we feel certain, subject the learners to unnecessary



trouble and put Government also to considerable expense. The idea cannot too soon be given up.

15. A correspondent of the same paper complains that, from the benefit of his proposal to raise the status of native school-masters, Mr. Croft has most arbitrarily excluded those who draw a salary of less than Rs. 30 a month. It is really hard upon this painstaking class of public servants to be thus excluded from the benefits of a measure, which are shared by their fellows, who may not be in point of ability superior to them, but who owe it quite to an accident that they draw a few more rupees than their less fortunate brethren. The writer beseeches Mr. Eden to fix the limit at Rs. 15.

SOMA PRAKASH,  
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16. We take the following from an editorial in the *Amrita Bazar Patriká*, of the 1st November, headed the "Changes introduced into the Education Department by Mr. Eden:"—"Sir Richard Temple in a great measure rectified the wrong, caused by the injurious changes which had been introduced into the department by his predecessor, while Mr. Eden is anxious to undo what Sir Richard effected. Following the policy of Sir John Peter Grant and Sir Cecil Beadon, Sir George Campbell established a number of primary schools for the benefit of those who might learn only the vernacular, and who had no chance of ever learning English. In the days of the former two Governors, a knowledge of Bengali had not ceased to be held in esteem. A successful candidate at a vernacular scholarship examination could compete for a pleadership; native doctors were favoured by Government, and the business of the courts too was mostly carried on in Bengali. English has now taken the place of Bengali in all these cases. The primary schools now meet the requirements of those who can do with a knowledge of Bengali alone. English was therefore naturally introduced into the vernacular schools; and this was also sanctioned by Sir Richard Temple, who really comprehended the wants of the country. But for whom have these vernacular schools of Mr. Eden been intended? Certainly not for the sons of the middle classes, who cannot without a knowledge of English earn their livelihood. Under the excellent system of scholarships introduced by Sir Richard Temple, it was possible for a lad born of respectable parents to pass the highest examination of the University by their aid. Mr. Eden has taken away this advantage; and the effect of his measure will be that the condition of the vernacular schools will be exceedingly miserable, although they may not be altogether abolished, and the middle classes will find it extremely hard to earn their livelihood. We are not sanguine enough to hope that there will be an improvement of the Bengali language from this measure, which in our opinion is likely to do more harm than good. There would be ample occasion for improvement of the vernacular, and of other things also, if the Bengalis could be kept alive for a hundred years more. The question is now to keep them alive by opening up to them new ways of earning their living. By excluding English from the vernacular schools, Mr. Eden has given an impetus in the opposite direction."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
November 1st, 1877.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

17. The *Sádháraní*, of the 28th October, contains a very favourable review of the doings of the Indian Association, which was established last year in Calcutta, and which is composed of influential natives of different positions in life, such as barristers, pleaders, editors of newspapers, medical practitioners,

SADHARANI,  
October 28th, 1877.



zemindars, and school-masters. Already the Association numbers about 200 men as members; and has no less than ten branch associations in the interior of the country working in concert with it. The chief topic which engrossed the attention of the members last year was the admission of natives to the Indian Civil Service and the reduction of the limit of age of the candidates by the Secretary of State for India. To secure the co-operation of the natives of other provinces in representing to Parliament the injustice done to them in this connection, Baboo Surendra Náth Banerjee made a tour through the chief cities of Upper India, and his mission has proved successful. Never was such unanimity of sentiment between the different races of India noticed before. The Indian Association seeks the welfare of the ryots; and, that it may proceed efficiently to secure an improvement of their condition, is in need of sympathy and co-operation from educated natives in the mofussil.

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October 28th, 1877.

18. The same paper expresses its dissatisfaction with the manner in which the work of the Science Association, established by Dr. Mohendro Lall Sirkar, is carried on at present. Mere lectures on scientific subjects will not be productive of much good. If it is really sought to apply the funds Dr. Sirkar collects by public subscriptions to any useful purpose, arrangements should be made for imparting such an education to natives as would enable them to reduce it to practice, and thus earn their livelihood.

SAHACHAR,  
October 29th, 1877.

19. On the same subject, the *Sahachar*, of the 29th October, makes the same observations as those noticed above.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 3rd November 1877.

JOHN ROBINSON,  
Government Bengali Translator.